of same in favor of confirming the following apportionment of assessments: in the matter of sewer in Ninets enths.t., from Avenne A to Pirst av.; carb and gutter and flegging Forty sevenths.t., from Eighth to Tenth-avs.; regulating Eighth-av., from Eighty fourth-st. to One Hundred and Eighth-at. All adopted.

Of same, in relation to property in Ninety-second-at, with resolution that such of the owners in said struct as can furnish evidence to the Street Commissioner that they have coded their property for the purpose of making said street from Third to Feurth-avs. To Committee of the Whols.

Of same, adverse to the petition of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church, asking to be relieved from the payment of assessment. Adopted.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of advertising for two lots near the center of the City, on which to build a County Jail. Adopted.

which to build a County Jail. Adopted.

REFORTS.

Of Committee on Cleaning Streets, in favor of paying A. R. Thumbey for services rendered as Street Inspector of the Twenty-first Ward. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Law Department, with ordinance for the more effectually enforcing the excise law. (Arresting and fining, not to exceed \$4.0 for each offense, or imprisonment if not paid, for selling liquers without being duly licensed.] To same.

DEBATES.

The matter of prohibiting the use of steam on the Fourth-av., senth of Forty-second st, which has been for some time before the Board, eams up in the regular course of business, for final action. The subject called forth considerable discussion.

Mr. KENNEY said that there had always been a control feeling against moning railroads into cities.

Mr. Kesser said that there had always been a general feeling against running railroads into cities, but after a while the citizens became a limb more moderate and allowed the roads to come into the very heart of their City, and, in many instances, the use of steam had been permitted in the public streets. He remarked the course pursued in other cities and spoke of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, in which the citizens had manifested the same feeling relative to the use of steam, but had eventually allowed it to be brought into the very heart of the city. In some instances horse power had been used, but that had given way to steam.

Mr. Mather was in favor of the prohibition. He thought that as locomotives were compelled by law

Mr. MATHER was in favor of the prohibition. He thought that as locomotives were compelled by law to run at so slow a rate of speed through the City, they could not in any wise facilitate the travel. Mr. M. speke at some length upon the subject.

Mr. KENNEDY having again taken the floor, made some witty allusions to his opponents speech, remarking that Mr. M. had stated when he rose that he did not mean to inflict upon the Board a long speech, and he (Mr. K.) thanked God that the gentleman had so much consideration for the feelings of the members. His speeches, said be, are worse than mine.

VOICE—Put that to vote.

Mr. BANKER—Thought the gentleman was personal. [Laughter]

Mr. KINNEDY (locking round at the speaker)—I've nothing to reply to that. I shall consider the source from whence it comes. The gentleman may enjoy the benefit of his wit.

Mr. BRUSH (throwing his arms about by way of

from whence it comes. The gentleman may enjoy
the benefit of his wit.

Mr. Brusn (throwing his arms about by way of
gestioniation)—Hope the speaker will not be interrupted. He appears to want to make himself as conspicuous as possible.

Mr. Krasker (mitating the last speaker)—I ve no
objections to your making yourself as conspicuous as
you like.

Mr. Hodorinsos hoped that the President would
confine the gentleman to the question. He (Mr. H.)
essayed to speak, a few minutes ago, and was called
do order for deviating from the subject. The gentleman has been to Forty-second-st, and back, and all
over the country.

Mr. Krasker v.—istill on the floor)—The gentleman
may travel as far as he pleases on his swn gravel
train. [Loud leughter.]

may travel as far as he pleases on his swn gravel train. [Loud laughter.]

Voice from the Bloody Sixth—"Switch off."

The question was then loudly called for, and a vote taken, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, by a voice of 51 syes to 3 nays.

Resired. That no locemetive or ateam engine be allowed to no cathe track of the Harlem or New Haves Railroad Companies, on Fourthey, south of Forty second-st., eighteen ments after the passage of this ordinance.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 22 164.—The RECORDER in the

FRIDAY, Dec. 23, 1844.—The RECORDER in the Chair.
Report in favor of correcting tax to various persons named. Adopted.
Petition of Eli Curtis for refunding of tax. Adopted.
Bill of Maria Helms, \$75, for cleaning Jefferson Market Police Court-rooms. Ordered paid.
Petitior of L. Hoffman for increase of pay as Crier of Superior Court, from \$700 to \$800, to equal salary of other criers of courts. Referred.
Resolution that the copy of indexes recently ordered to be made in Register's Office be seasoned at a William Dodge be appointed therefor. Adopted. Bill of Mr. Connolly, County Clerk, for postage, \$48. Ordered paid.
Adjourned to Tuesday next,

Adjourned to Tuesday next,

2 Indiana 2.

POLICE CLERKS.

Ald. WAKEMAN offered a resolution inviting the
Mayor to be present on Tuesday evening, when the
Board would proceed to appoint Police Clerks.

THIRD READINGS.

oure a charter for it; but if a single act were wanted to benefit the Isboring classes, it could not be got through. Who of them had the misfortune to hold a five or ten-dollar bill on the Empire City Bank! Head, in by pucket book, \$50 or that Bank, and would be obtiged to sacrifice \$10 of it. This ought not to be see used. If the authorities did not punish the officers of such institutions the people ought to rest in mass and was upon them, and treat them if need be, to a cost of tar and feathers. Loud applaces | Hikes to talk to mechanics, he was a mechanic bill-self—sarrile plus bread by shoving the jack-plass. [Cheeting.]

Orunk with enthusiasm.] The tenth regular toast was responded to by Mr. Wannes, President of the Pilgrim Society of Plymwarren, President of the Prigrim Society of Plymouth. He gave as a sentimet,
The New England man, anywhere, everywhere—On thirday, let him hot to the East, and hear resounding, from the sands of Cape Che and the Rock of Primouth, a summous to be faithful to the inestimable berlings left by the Pilgius Fathera.
The eleventh toast was responded to by D. D. Field, Esq., in the absence of R. H. Dana, Jr. Mr.

Field gave
The statility of the Puritan character-fully symbolized by
the rest on which the Puritan first set his foot when he
steppes on the slose of New Essland.
When the overflowing bumpers of champagne,

with which the twelfth regular toast was welcomed, had been drained to the lees, and the jingling of the wine-glasses had in some measure ceased,

The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of The New-York Times, rose to respond. He spoke in eulogy of the Press, which he said had greatly improved in its standard of morality even within his own experience. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are com-

pelled to onit this and several other speeches, which we should be glad to print]

The thirteenth toast was responded to by Mr.
Youse, President of the Saint George Society. He

claimed the sympathy of the audience for England in the present war, and his remarks were received with some signs of favor. He gave as a sentiment:

The President of the Saint Nichelas also replied, and gave
Our Country—The descendants of her first set lors have impressed on her institutions their own imperishable fame.
Richard G GORMAN, Vice-President of the Saint

Patrick, also replied in an address which was attentively listened to, and frequently and warmly applanded. He claimed that the influences of Nevplanded. He claimed that the influences of Nev-En land blessed not that land nor this Republic, alone, but the whole earth—for America takes the stranger by the hard and lends him to ne vife and to a new home. Kome, Vesice, and sil the Republics which took the stranger by the hard lived longest, grew greatest and left behind them the richest records of glory and of hot or. To this land is due from all whom ahe scopis, their true and uncivided allegiance. Mr. Joses, of the St. David Society, also replied.

He gave:
Civil and Religious Liberty-May it be the watchword of
Freedom till all estimators are discutbralled.
Apologies were read from the Presidents of the

St Andrew and German Societies.

The fourteenth toast was replied to by Major

STRAGUE, of the U. S. Army, and the fifteenth by Col. Fuller, of The Mirror.

Several letters declining invitations, and expressing sympathy were read, and many volunteer senti-

ments were given and speeches made before the company separated.

MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED WORK-

This meeting, which on Thursday numbered only a few hundreds, was increased to thousands yesterday afternoon, and the flag of THE TRIBUNE was again

Mr. E. F. JOHNSON, the Possilient, called the meeting to order, and the Scoretary read the minutes of the last noteding.

The Committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were read with applause and unanimously adopted:

Historical Thousands of our failure laborers at this present means at are deprived of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood by being the were out of amply mean, and in consequences thereof are sufficient for the examinant accessible of life, so much as that every charitable institution (whether supported by the givent their sufficing is fast becoming as bounded by the givent of the means of the common because of the confidence of the state of things is not the product or effect of the mechanics at the laborer, and therefor example the observable to lice themselves on his ipstion of their part, but is the result of case saive specialistic, and, in spiri of the samution of whor, reads remains exceedingly high, and the prices of provides greater is proportion.

And whereast, such a state of things demands the satisfact attention of mechanics and merchanics to the needs of these sufficients above the sate of this desirable on our part to preserve the pracefulness of our City and protect the proporty of our cliteral shore his state of things cannot continue much longer before their will be a general outbreak, and the scenes of 1875 to remached with double force and loss of property; therefore be it.

solved. That is addition to the Committee of four (which appointed at the meeting held yesterday at this place) to it subscriptions for the relativity has poor meeting and ore sixty in one be added, and the post meeting and the re-sixty in one be added, and the post in general be re-

to sulleit subscriptions.

red That an office he located in each Ward in our City,

red That an office he located in each Ward in our City. who pred relief in said Ward, and as a receptable

Peaked That an office be located in each Ward in our City, in the year of a relative person, for the purpose of succeiving the seeks need to the first and Ward, and as a receptable of cast-cit cities, &c.

Bessled That all sober and industrious mechanics and laborers who are not of employment, and require aid, receive the sum of & after such information has been duly received by the Suprintendent of such Ward, wherein the party to applying, may reside.

Resided That it will be earnestly requested by those who employ, to lend their aid to this movement, by employing these who may be threwn upon the hands of this Association.

Mr. J. W. Beyer was then introduced. When any political question was to be canvassed, he said, the Park could be crowded with its tons of thousands; but when the mechanics of the land came together to sympathize with each other in misfortune, it was unfortunately true that but a tithe of those numbers could be found. [Sensation] To those who did come, and who were willing to lend a helping hand, he said: God bless them, and prosper them, in all their undertakings. An unexampled crisis had thrown thousands out of employ ment—men with families depending upon them for support; and a call had gone forth for them to meet in the Park to devise some means to prevent them from starving during the approaching winter. It gave him pleasure to see the faces before him. They were not the silk stocking of gentry of Fifthaw, nor the speculators of Wallst, they were the rough used workingmen of the City. [Cheers.] Although they might be able to offer but a small mite in alleviation of the sufferings of their brethren, yet it would be, like the widows mite, blessed to them. He would have for a frieted in time of need the man who had passed through adversity himself. He cared not to what political party they belonged, nor what was the land of their birth, he was proud to call them—fire them they were there to trend their sympathy to the poor of this City was enough to crown them with a civit weath in any Rep

be staye.

Mr. EUGINE SULLIVAN spoke in favor of a law restraining the exportation of breadstuffs. They should not allow, he said, the merchan's to send away provisions to explort foreign armies, which were eventually destined to be turned against the Kepublice of America. Mr. Sullivan proceeded, eliniting frequent applause. [The stamping on the reporters' table was so continuous that nothing more could be heard.]

Mr. IRA BUCKHAN said that there was an abundance in this City; but where was it! Why did not

Mr. In a Buckman said that there was an abundance in this City; but where was it! Why did not the mechanic have his share! It was because the speculator had hoarded, while the wives and children of workingmen were starving. They should choose such men as would legislate to make the poor man's condition better. [Applause.] The whole tenor of legislation for the last twenty five years had been to make the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer. It was wrong; it should not be so. If a new bank were wanted, idle, lasy politicians could easily pro

[Cheering.]
Mr Woop said that the cause of this meeting was Mr. Wood said that the cause of this meeting was the rule of capital. It was the right of capital to rule, instead of men, which had brought the people together to consider what they should do for the usalves. Had they not a right to earn their bread by the a rest of their brow! They were told that all men had a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Did they enjoy those rights! No! they had no right to labor—no right to support life. [Great susuion and loud cheering.]

Mr. Sullivan rose to state that Wm. Thomas Bell, Superintendent of the Chinese Assembly Rosens had soffered the use of those rooms for the benefit of the unemployed poor.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Wallford be added to the Committee, and he was added.

Mr. Wh J. You've followed in an advocacy of Land Reform. They should call upon the legislators whem they had made. It was a shame that, in a country like this, they should be born paupers—that they should be atarving in the midet of plenty. Legislators at Washington were lest to their dete. Unaccasied territory should no longer be withined from the use of freemen—reserved to Slavery for the white man and the black. Would they submit to such a condition of things? [Cries of no, no.] He was glad to feel that they sympathized with his [Appleuse.] They must take advantage of this crisis. The old acange was, in time of pasce prepare for war; but he said, in times of war prepare for peace. He presented a series of resolutions, which he said he would not read, but would ask them to adopt upon his word. [Loud cries of yes, yes.]

Mr. W.t. A. 10256 pleaged as word, as a friend to be mechanic and workingman, that the resolutions bould be carried out to the letter. They proposed to ave another meeting. If they could prevail upon the Sexton of the Tabernacle to give their the use of hit would be held there. In that case, they would et be compelled to stand out in a snow-storm. A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of devertising.

should look into the hearts of the rich, perbaps they might hear them whispering that the poor mechanics of New-York had brought all this upon themselves; that they had saved nothing for times of adversity. He would not them, in the name of God, how men could save soything with prices as high as they had been for a few years past! He himself had work at present, but he knew not how long it would be before he would be thrown out of it. [Loud applause.]

It was voted that the Committee be increased to the number of fifteen, by the Chair.

The President, Mr. E. F. Jonsson, then adjourned the meeting to next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.—Ald. Etv., President, in the

FRIDAY, Dec. 22 .- Ald. ELY, President, in the

Adopted.

Ald. Thowbridge's resignation withdraws.

Ald. Thowbridge sent a communication in relation to his resignation, tendered some months since, but which the Board refused to accept. Ald. T says that n. w. as his health has improved, he will continue to attend to his Cuties. He also requested that he might be allowed to withdraw his resignation. Granted.

The resolutions passed the Board of Councilmen, Dec 18, modifying the terms of application for the contract of paving Park row and Chatham-st., were concurred in after a slight amendment.

Ald Mott called up his report on building a Post

Acjourned to Tuesday.

of placing Gas Regulators in the vanous puring sizes. Adopted.

Reports of Committee on Police, in favor of paying bills of Drs Boornem, Cecil and Hill, for medical attendance at various Station-houses; paying bill of Dr. E. P. Lodge, for medical attendance at Seventh Ward Station-house. Adopted.

Resolution, to place two oil lamps in front of Methedist Episcopal Church in Sixty-seventh-st., near Broadway. Adopted.

Resolution, in favor of providing the necessary sta-

The U.S. aloop-of-war Germantown sailed from Rio for the River Platte, Oct. 25.
The U.S. steamer Water-Witch sailed from Corrientes for Paraguay Sept. 18, to compily with a requisition from the American Consul there, for protection from the eneroachments of the Government of that Republic. The officers and crews of all the squairon were well.

consequence of frolic, and there are some things that

deserve to be considered by sensible men before they conclude to "Jump into the wagon and all take a ride," with the representatives of this newest form A short time since, our Jonathan was a jully fullow.

singing so loud that all the world might bear: We have ment for all creation, And our Samer is unfarted.

And our Banner's unforted.
Berc's a general invitation.
To the people of the world;
Then come along, come along, make no delay.
Come from every nation.
Come from every nation.
Our lands they are broad enough,
Don't be alsuned.
For Uncle Sam is rich enough,
To give us all a farm."

But now, with a lacheymose visage, he is passing round a very unpostical and unromantic watchword: Gird up your loins and bear up like men or O'Brien and Michael Maloney, "came over in the last emigrant ship will "cut your throats." A few years ago, our hopeful youth saw, with cool indifference, the Pope run away from Rome-regarding his power as so in-considerable, as to make it a matter of no consequence whether he ran away or stayed; whether there were none at all, or a dozen Popes. we are to believe, that all the flery bulls of Bashan cannot hold a candle to one little buil of the Pope, in destructive energy. But, who imagines, that, if Pius IX. should come to our shores, to-morrow, he could exert a dangerous influence ! Young America might crowd around his hotel, for a few days, and bawl himnovelty was threadbare, Pope Plus IX might go out for his morning walk like any other individual, without exciting any particular notice. As for his official authority, he must not use it, too directly, against the opinion of his congregation, or they would rebel against him, as they did in Hartford, the other day, against Bishop O'Reilly. All that could prevent this, would be the indiscreet bluster of our Americans, arresting and perverting the natural influence of free institutions, and unshackled discussion. Even now, the increasing power of the Pope, on this continent, is remarkably illustrated by the progress of Catholicism in Carads, where, a generation ago, the number of the Catholics was twice that of the Protestants, while now, the proportions are

more than reversed. nore than reversed.

But the Catholics are undermining our free institutions! To the question, "Where have they begun "to dig?" there is a ready answer that it is at the Bible and Common Schools. But, if we admit, that they are not over fond of either, we must also acknowledge, that, from some of Young America's actions, in this very matter we judge the Bible is a work with which he himself is not too intimately acquainted, and which he has no especial affection for, except as it furnishes a good means of attaining political pre-ferment. The Golden Rule is admirably kept in tarring and feathering Catholic priests, and in excluding a man from certain privileges because his father was born in Cork. We suppose that the person in this City who said, "The cussed Catholics are "trying to get the Bible out of our schools; but we'll "be d-d fust," advocates the Bible as a whole, taking it for an axiom that the whole is not made up of the sum of its paris, and it is no matter if some of the parts are not observed. A French soldier asked a Swiss how it was that the Swiss always fought for money and the French for honor. "I don't know," said the Swiss, "unless we each fight for that we "most stand in peed of " On this principle the pious enthusiasm of some of our Natives for the Bible is

not at all astonishing.

Another peculiarity of this new party is a great fendness for little men. Young Prinness thought that if a man went to Holland to teach English to the Dutch, a slight knowledge of Datch might be an assential prerequisite. The suggestion is not without application to the practice of making legislators out of men who know nothing. Mr. Sumner said, in his speech last fall, to the Free-Soil Convention at Worcester, that all that was wanted in Congress was back-Jone. To that want the people of Massachusetts have heartily responded. In the last election brains were left entirely out of the account, and the people went in a mass for bones merely. Nine or ten spinal col-umns, and "nothing more," have been put into seats in Congress once occupied by the Sage of Quincy and his compeets. If hitherto King Caucus has ruled parties, in the new organization has not the King assumed the imperial crown? What is the difference, in spirit, between the Know-Nothing manner of conducting an election and immolating all who do not obey the behests of a Grand Council, and that "surveillance" of the ballot in France a few years sizee, which resulted in the election of Louis Napo-

leen to the imperial dignity Your obedient servant, AN AMERICAN PROFESTANT. Thetford, Ft., Dec. 11, 1384.

FUNERAL OF JAMES T. LOWRIE. The funeral of James T. Lowrie, the fireman who oet his life at the Broadway fire, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his brother, No. 57 Second-st. Lowrie, at the time of his death, was a member of Hose Co. No. 7; Co. A, American Ri-fice; Continental Chapter, No. 12, O. U. A.; Lafayette Tent, No. 5, and Independent Order of Rechabites. He was in his 24th year when he met his un-

timely end. His funeral was attended by the New-York Fire Department and the various bodies with which he had been connected. The order of the procession

United Americans, Continental Chapter. Rechabites. Exempt Firemen's Association
Officers and Trustees of Fire Department Fand.
Fire Department Banner.
Members of the Department from Chief and Assistant Engineers.

a square

Rifles forming with the

Sixteen Representatives from different Fire Companies as Pall Bearers

After the hearse came the Foreman and Assistant Foremen of Hose Company No. 7, and the Company, wearing mounting leaders.

Relatives and friends of deceased, in carriages and on foot.

The procession moved down Broadway, the different bells of the City telling until the procession reached the South Ferry.

The deceased was buried in Greenwood, in the Fire Department Mound. The American Rifles

buried him with full military honors His name and fate will be inscribed upon the Firemen's Monument, adding another to the already too extended list of victims to duty. The engine-houses throughout the City have been draped in mourning, and the members of the Depart

ment will wear mourning for thirty days. INDICTMENTS AGAINST A POLICE MAGISTRATE. The Grand Jury at this Term have twice indicted Police Justice Clark-ones for neglecting his duty, and once for refusing to take a complaint. The facts in the case appear to be these: One John Kiernan on election day and taken before this Magistrate, who refused to entertain the complaint, and discharged the prisoner from custody. The com plainant, not being satisfied with Mr. Clark's pro ceedings, applied to the Grand Jury, who indicted Magistrate and Kiernan. The second indictment is for refusing to take a complaint against one Patrick McFarland, who was charged with steallng a horse from Hiram Daniels on the 28th ult. The Magistrate, in this case also, is alleged to have dis-Magistrate, in this case also, a needed to have charged the accused without giving the case a proper investigation. McFarland was also indicted, and, hast avening, was arrested by Officer Spicer, and committed by the Court of Sessions to await trial.

Justice Clark was appointed to his office in June hast by Gov. Seymour, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice McGrath; and his term of ofwill expire on the 1st of January next.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY-FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNIVERSARY DINNER. The annual diener of the New-England Society of the City of New-York was eaten last evening, in the Aster House, according to custom. The attendance was full, as u-ua'-about 250 persons sitting down at the tables, which were furnished in the habitually excellent style of the Astor, with a flowing abundance of all sorts of wines, and embellished with the following appropriate

GENAMENTAL PASTRY:
Deniel Webster Gothic Tem Peniel Webster
Venstan Tower.
Plymouth Meanment.
Three Graces, supporting a Landing of the Pilgrims.
Basket of Flowers.
The portraits of Washington, Webster, and Frank-

lin were displayed conspicuously over the President's table. Near the President of the New-England Soclety sat the Presidents or representatives of the St. Nicholas, St. George, St. Patrick, and St. David Societies, Judge Daly, Geo. Wood, President King, the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven; Wm. M. Evarts, of New-York: — Devin, Mayor of Hartford; the gentlemen. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and performed several appropriate airs before and thanks were returned by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, and then the Chairman gave the following regular toasts:

1. The Day we celebrate—The Morning Star of Universal

1. The Day we celebrate—The Morning Star of Universal Fractom.

2. The President of the United States.

3. The State of New-York.

4. The City of New-York and its Judiciary.

5. The Orator of the Day—His learning and eloquence prove that he nobly sunsing the weight of an inherited name.

6. The Ciery of New-England—Frae representatives of those who, "For the glory of God and advance nent of the "Oristian faith," planted the "first city body politic" in New-England.

7. The Connecticut Colony—It possessed the first written constitution of organized Government over known in the political history of the world; its liberties through every peril have remained outstoken.

Constitution of organized Government ever known in the political history of the world; its liborities through every profile varience outcomes of New-England—Next to the politic, the hope of the counter.

9. The Fresate of the United States, a Coogress of independent covereignities—May its action be such as so insure the union sed or superscription—May its action be such as so insure the union sed or superscription—May its action be such as so insure the union sed or superscription—May its action be such as so insure the union sed or prepared to the body politic.

10. The first rabbath of the first worshipers on the soil of New-England—The stream tensus of the Golony.

11. The Ber of New England—15 members have been at once the four-ment champions of civil liberty, and firmest supposites of constituted laws.

12. The Press—May it always be a Tribune of the People, and a Herald of the Times, and deply such therry that it may Depatich by Express a messenger in the Post of a Courier to the Sun.

13. Our Sister Charitable Focieties—Heaves-born Charity being that also, they are only rivals in doing the greatest good to the greatest funder.

14. The Army and Navy of the United States.

15. The Women of New England—Their graces and beauty bird us to the earth.

The first regular toast was drunk standing, with

The first regular toast was drunk standing, with three cheers and three more. The second was drunk with the same honors.

Music: Hall Columbia. The third was enthusiastically received. The fourth was drunk with loud applause. Music: Home, sweet Home Judge Dall replied. He said the more appropriate and the more grateful duty was to speak of the Judiciary and Judicial institutions of New-England. As a native of this State, he could say that the Judiciary of New England harmonized well with the workings of their institutions, and the words of a stranger were testimony for good. The instant submis-

sion to the decrees of their Judiciary by the people of New-England, an intelligent people, obedient to the law, not from the ferce of habit, but because it is the law, was one of the highest tributes that can be paid to that exalted body. In old can be paid to that exalted body. In old England traditionary glory and the impressiveness of forms me forced into the service of the Judicary; but in New England the present undeabted worth of the men who administer her laws, is one of the best guarantees of willing and loval submission to their decisions. Judge Daly des ribed, at some length, the cisions. Judge Daly des ribed, at some length, the cisione between the Civil and the Common Laws; the former be compared to a fossil duz up and revisited; the latter was a growth parallel with that of society itself; the distinction between the two might be expressed by saying that on the front of the Civil Law was written the word "authority," white in the Common Law, the individual was everything. This cistinction be alluded to, to show the tandencies toward individual freedom of the friends of New England, who declared that the law of the land shalt be supreme; and where that was silent the law of God should prevail. Judge Daly gave as a statement, The roots of the Common Law, when, transplanted on a New England soil have produced a harlier and more fruitful plant than that of the parket mother.

Received and drank with applause.

In giving the fifth regular toast the President com-

In giving the fifth regular toast the President com-plimented the Orator of the Day and said that his Address had at least fully equaled any before delivered on a similar occasion. Drunk with three cheers.

WM. M. EVARTS replied. He said that all the learning he had, he owed to the Free Schools of Massuchusetts, and to the unendowed College of Connecticut; and al the eloquence, if any, which had flowed frem his lips, had come from the inspiration of the theme; for cold must be the heart of the New-Englender which would not warm on such a day, and dull the lips which could not glow with that warmth. But, he added, the same courtesy which permits your calling me an orator justifics me in declining to make a speech. Strange as it may seem, "the Plymouth "Rock" now fleats upon our Sound; and, stranger still, two hardy mariners called on me to engage my professional services "to libel the Plymouth Rock." I saked them why they called on me, and was answered that they were told I was in that line of business. [Laughter and applause.] And so, Mr. President, on the part of those principles which the "Plymouth Rock." [Loud laughter and applause.] Mr. Evarts concluded by giving, as a sentiment:

The New Fugland Society of the City of New York—Its pracelyles, its purposes sure pledges that the great trade of our theme; for cold must be the heart of the New-En-

tiving, as a sentiment:

The New England Society of the City of New York—Its emiciples, its pusposes sure piedges that the great trade of our attent wealth and prosperity small have ever mingled with it he pure waters that flow from the rock of Plymouth.

Drunk with applause.

The President autonneed that the following dispatch, per telegraph, dated 8 P. M., had been received from the New-England Society of Charlestown, who were then celebrating the day:

The New Englad Society of Chailestown congratulate th New Society of New York on the return of the anniversary of the landing of the fathers on Plymouth Rock. Drunk with enthusiasm The Pesident said the following answer had been The New-England Society of the City of New-York

reciprocate the congratulations of Charlestown, and pledge to them the following sentiment: New-England influence and sympathies pervade the whole Equation, and are effectively conservative of Order, Union and The Chair put his reply to the vote, and it was

nanimously adopted.

The sixth regular toast was warmly received. Music. New-England Paulm. The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, replied, and returned thanks for the kind feeling manifested to the clergy of New-England. Although not unaccustomed to public speaking, be found himself in the position of the New-England schoolboy who said he could not spell his lesson because had not get the hang of the New-England schoolboy who said he could not spell his lesson because had no; get the hang of the new school-house. Dr. Bacon referred to the distinguished Serator on the left of the President, who had, on a late occasion, spoken for the clergy of New-England in a place where they had no opportunity to speak for themselves. [Loud applause.] He also referred to the habit the clergy of New-England had of thinking for themselves, and, as a consequence, of differing in opinion; but there was one thing on which they were unanimous and similar—their intimate relations with their flocks; and this is the real cause of their power. Like Antaus, they acquire fresh power whenever they touch the earth. Some thought that the system of dependence of the ministry on the people would never succeed; but experience proves the reverse; and so false was the ground of objection, that, in fact, the congregation, like the korse who commands and throws a timid rider, are always sure to east off the minister who is afraid of them. Hence it is that the power of the ministers of New-England is so great, and that, where they are united, the people are sure to go with them. Dr. Bacon referred to the dependence of the clergy of other constries on the local aristocracy, quoting Cowper's well-known lines descriptive of the fawning Cowper's well-known lines descriptive of the fawning and servile "Sir Snug, my lord's fifth chaplain: and saked what New-England clergyman could be caricatured or satirized in that way-for no New-England clergyman is fifth, or even first, chaplain to any lord; but, elaborating and embodying the opinions of the community who support him, he gives it shapp and utterance. [Loud applause.]

The seventh regular toast was received with enthanisem. [Music—"Yankee Doedle."]

perity of the whole Union; they might be termed the "peculisr inatitation" of New-England; and the unceres they had attained was but the due result of the efforts and sacrifices by which they had been founded and supported. The past, he said, is secure; it is for us to guard the future. Let it not be thought that Common Schools, the hope of the country, are too expensive; nor let it be forgotten that sound education and sound morality cannot be separated. Let not the sure system of the past, commended by experience, he rejected; let no proselytizing church and no scoffing doubter exclude that Blook from which alone true morality can be drawn. [Applause.] Dr. King gave:

Dr. King gave:
Liberty and Education—"Now and forever, one and inseparable."
Drunk with loud applause.
The ninth regular toast was enthusiastically re-

ceived. [Music, from Purstani]
The Hon, WM. H. SEWARD was introduced by the President, and received with enthusiastic applause;

and, when it had somewhat subsided, he spoke in the following words:

Forbear-forbear, if you please! I am accustomed

pected, become mute.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you, quite disposed to throw myself upon your indulgence and charity for a criticism upon the zentiment to which I am called on to respond. I know that the Senate of the United States and the President of the United States and the President of the United States ought to so conduct the affairs of the Govern ment, in conjunction with other departments, that likerty may be safe, and that the Union may be preserved, but it is the habit of my mind, and the thought of my heart, (for I think with the heart oftener perhaps than with the mint,) to think that the President, like the King in any other Government, and the Senate, like the Parliament is any other Government, are not the power, are not the worth of the State; the State, even it ansaen, is behind them—it is the people. [Loud appleause.] Follow-citizens, never let us forget, with all our deference and veneration for our legislators and magistrates, that

hind them—it is the people. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, never let us forget, with all our deference and veneration for our legislators and magistrates, that

"The President, like the Caeur, and our Senate, like the Caeur, and our Senate, like the Senate of Rome, can desolate the country and answert its liberty, but neither President nor Senate can create prospectly, and if liberty is to be saved by this people they must save it themselves. Mr. President and gandlemen, I am undersome embarrasment. I am, as a citizen notice born in this great State, at home among the sons of New-England, whose soil I never tool tilling after I had attained the years of manhood; yet I am a stranger and a guest—and I would, if it were becoming practice toward you the virtue and the habit of hospitality. I would, for the hour and the night, rappress the names and the norite, or pass over them lightly, of our Hamiltons, Schuylers and Chaons, and I would join with you in paying the heartiest homoge to the memory of your Putanass, Trumbulls, John Adamses, John Quincy Adamses, Daniel Westers; [loud spplause] yet, fellow-citizens I cannot forget that I find you assembled here not upon your native Plymouth Rock, nor yet under the shalow of the old cain of Hartford, he royal Chauter Oak of Hartford, [applause] but must bear in mind that I find yet assembled here to celebrate the virtues of your accestors, and their achievements in the center, the commercial, and political said social center, (as cace I med to feel and think, John you manive State; but no longer the center of that State great as it is, but the center of the comprehensive Republic. How we seen a change, sy, a great change, come over the City of my earliest pride, and of my local affections. Time was when an altive of the State guided its commerce; when an Oyden and a Hoffman expounced its law, and a Mason adorned the pullet of New York. A change has come over us all. Those were the Knickerbockers of the olden time, but now New-England has been infased into our institut

Saint Pavid too, are welcome to me, even as a patriot leving my country. I may say so, since it is from the mountains of their native land that I derive my lineage, [Applause] I cannot forget that it was a British flag under which the Maydower made the Rock of Plymouth. [Applause] God be praised there was a British flag which insured the safe arrival of that British freight upon that glorious Rock! [Applause.] I cannot forget that it was a Swedish flag that waved over the convoy that landed the colony which founded one of these States upon the banks of Christina Crock, at its confluence with the Delaware. As a royal son of New, York, I smill ever bonor the flag of the United Netherlands, [great spplause.] under which arrived the colony which founded this great commerical and political capital, under the hamble name of New Amsterdam. [Applause.] But I would not have you think that I have not a reason, good or bad, for all these heresies; such as it is I will give it to you. I have observed that foreigners, whether from Wales, or Holland, or England, or Ireland, or Scatiand, or New-England, [Jaughter.] when they associate together in a forign land, do so to forget their prejudices, to forget their vices, and to cherish the virtues of their fatherland. But I desire to see, above all things, of all the lands upon which the sun has ever shone, that this may be the land where people shall be the most virtuous, the mest wise the most upright, the most just. And so I vould incorporate into this native oak the virtues, the forces which are found in all the troes of the forest. [Applause] Failow-citizers, it is quite easy to see what is to come of sill this accession of New England comes a naugue, bringing the third and last of the three great wheels of national prosperity. This City is greater, more emizent in the forces of commercial prosperity and great needs to be commerced, within the life of many who hear machine, the second wheel. New England comes a naugue, the commerce, like political power, is a blessing or cu

l'am of New-York, a narve, to constant contrible this conjungation of foreign men in my native land, and you know it well. You all do know full well that I have charity to give the right hand of fellowship to the Association of the sons of England; ay, and while I perceive the fragrance of the rose, I also hold in respect even the shannors (applause); and for me there is no pain in the torment of the thistle, [Applause] The sons of Saint David too, are welcome to me, even as a partiot loving my country. I may say so, since it is from the mountains of their native land that derive my disease. [Applause] I cannot forget that it was a

York; and not only throughout it, but also throughout the whole republic. It is to be done by the his of the elergymen of New England, such as they are independent while devoted to their duties, whose influence must be extended throughout this republic; and when that shall have been done, the Press shall

unempleyed poor.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Waliford be

The Secretary of the meeting pocketed the reso-

lutions.

Mr. WM. A. Young pledged his word, as a friend to

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of advertising.

Mr. Carresten was, he said, a mechanic. The first question before them was, Must we have bread? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes,"] Tab next question was, How are we to get it? He did not believe that there were many who would go do whow and take it from the warehouses of the specular-re, yet it must be hal. [Cries of "Yes," "Yes."] They would not starve while there was plenty in the land. If there was a famine, they would bear it as well as they could; but there was an abundance. [Loud cheering.] It would not do to sit down and starve. What a shame that would be for a man who is willing to work. If they should look into the hearts of the rich, perhaps they might hear them whispering that the poor mechanics

MONEY FOR THE POOR. The resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for the relief of the poor of the City came up, whea Ald. Howard moved to make the sum \$20,000.

Ald. Charrent opposed a larger sum at present, and said that more could be passed again if neces-

Ald. More called up his report on building a Postoffice in the Park.
Ald. Voormis opposed it, and the subject was made
a special order for the next meeting.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the other Board for the organization
of sixty-five exempt firemen as a Company, to take
charge of the old engine of Company No. 42, and do
duty at large fires, under the direction of the Chief
Engineer, was concurred in.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
FRIDAT, December 22, 1834.—Present—EDWIN J.
ROWN, Esq., President, in the chair, and 54 mem-

The Board took up for adoption various papers which had been ordered to a third reading, viz.

Reports of Committee on Streets, in favor of regulating and paving Fortiethest, between Fourth and Lexington-ava: regulating sidewalk of West-st., between Spring and Charlton sts., removing pump and covering well corner Leroy and Hutson sts.; regrading Tenthav, at Thirteenthest. All adopted.

Reports of Committee on Wharves, &c., in favor of widening pier foot of Amos-st., N. R.; repairing pier foot of Eighty-sixth st. E. R. Both adopted.

Reports of Committee on Streets, amended in Committee of the Whole so as to concur with Board of Aldermen, to repeal ordinance to open Albany-st. through Trinity church-yard. After unsuccessful motions by Mr. Conver to make the report a special order for different evenings next week, and also for Saturday to morrow) evening, the report was laid upon the table.

Reports of Committee on Fire Department, in fa-

order for different evenings next week, and also for Saturday (to morrow) evening, the report was laid upon the table.

Reports of Committee on Fire Department, in fafor of repairs to house of Eagine Co. No. 30; building a new truck for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4; repairs to house of Hose Co. No. 30; appropriating 8250 as a remuneration to Robert Hunt for injuries received while in the discharge of his duties as a fireman; in favor of building a new house for Hose Co. No. 27 on the site of the present one; providing ten feet additional room for Engine Co. No. 20, in Templest. All adopted.

Reports of Committee on Finance, to amend an ordinance to authorize the issue of bonds upon contracts payable by assessments, and, as amended, concurring therein; to concur to remit the tax of T. Sargeant, for 1853; remitting tax of George Jansway, Michael Rothschild, and William B. Durean; in favor of paying F. A. Tallmadge and John Anderson, Jr., \$100 for services in defending the sent of Councilman Elliot, Thirty second District. All adopted.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of fixing the salary of Assistant-Auditor at \$1,200 per annum, to take effect from the date of his appointment. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of purchasing a new flag to be placed on the Battery. Acopted.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of placing Gas Regulators in the various public buildings. Adopted.

Ad. C. H. Nerr opposed a integer sum a present, and said that more could be passed again if necessary.

The amendment, after debate, was lost, and the recoming for the \$10,000, being put, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

Requesting the Chief Engineer of the Croton Department to use proper means to prevent the hydrants from freezing. Adopted.

By Ald. Voounts—That the Chief Polices report to this Board an account of all property received at his effice during the time be has been in office, what disposition has been made of the same, and by what an theirty be received said property. Adopted.

Ald. C. H. Tecker offered a resolution calling upon the Street Commissioner, to report a statement forthwith of the bills filed in his office, due and owing laborers from contractors, under the City Government. Adopted.

Resolution concurring with the Board of Conneilment to advance \$125,000 to the Alms-House Department in anticipation of the annual appropriations. Adopted.

Ald. Thouserings's resident with the Board of Conneilment to advance \$125,000 to the Alms-House Department in anticipation of the annual appropriations.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS-THEIR OCCUPATIONS, &c —The packet ship Australia, Capt. Macoduck, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, has 421 passen-gers, of which 327 are Irish, 66 English, 6 Welch, 4 Scotch, 6 Swedes, 2 Poles, 1 German, 6 United States Citizers, and one born on the passage. Their desti-nations are, for Canada 10, Pennsylvania 61, New-Jersey 16, Massachusetts 12, Illinois 5, Ohio 10, Cincinnati 3, Long Island 8, Michigan 1, Oneida 1, Ken-tucky 7, Connecticut 11, Maryland 12, Rhode Island

Thursday, P. M., at which time the ship laid easy in the sand, but the easterly wind of Thursday and today would do her no good. The crew came up in the schooler. LOSS OF THE SHIP SUNNY SIDE .- The dispatch from Columbia, published in our yesterday's edition, reporting the loss of the ship Sunny South, was incor rect—the Telegraph having made a mistake in the name of the vessel. It should have been the ship

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SHIP ST. PATRICK .- The

chooner John Comstock, left the wreck at 5 o'clock

on the 22d ultimo, with a cargo of 2,050 bales of cot-

Sunny Side, which left the bar below New-Orloans

Sunny Side, which left the bar below New-Frommon the 22d uitimo, with a cargo of 2,850 bales of cotton, for Liverpool, and was wrecked, as already stated, off Bahama Banks, on the 20th ultimo.

Death of a Sation.—The bark Princeton, from Demerais, reports that on the 9th inst., in lat 227 327. Edward W. Concklin, second mate, aged 21 years, a native of Greenpoint, L. I. fell from the quarter-rail overboard, and was lost. He has a mother and dister residing at Greenpoint.

Loss of the Bark Lorento Fish.—Capt. Concer, of the brig Sutton arrived at this port yesterday morning from Neuvitas, brings home Capt. Close, mate and two sallers of the bark Lorento Fish, lost on the 26th uit, on Mucares Reef, Bahamas. The on the 26th uit, on Mucares Reef, Bahamas. The L. F. was from Inagus, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of 12,000 bushels salt, which, with the vessel, was valued at \$12,000.

The Baro Orinoco, reported yesterday as lost in Orinoco River, bound to New-Yerk, by running afoul of a rock, was originally built in Baltimore in 1946, but was entirely rebuilt in 1850, and was a good A 2 vessel. She was insured in Wall-at. for \$6,000; the cargo for \$60,000.

Naval.—On the 1st of November, the U. S. steamfrigate Massachusetts was at Kio, repairing. She was to leave for the Pacific in two weeks.

The U. S. shoop-of-war Germantown sailed from The Control of the care.

The Hon. Mr. Davis, Mayor of Hartford, responded. He referred, at some length, to the libertysponded. He referred, at some length, to the libertyleving spirit of Connecticut: If any such cattle as
vicerous e, king appointed Governors, sirsyel into
their little pen, they wore ast to decorate their with
a cont of tarand feathers. [Laughter.] Although he
Mayor D.) had much tamed down for fired to his
native effer vercence, he still should admissible he was
apt to look on little Connecticut as the most "trans"tion spot in all creation." [Laughter and loud applause.] He referred to the services of Gen. Putnem, his abiquity in the war of independence; and the
exploits of "Old Put" were but an epitome of those
of the troops of Connecticut, also to the character of been, his ubiquity in the war of independence: and the exploits of "Old Put" were but an epitone of those of the troops of Connecticut, also to the character of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, from who in the universal Yankee nation derives its appellation of "Brother "Jonathan," and who, amid a company of specing Freich buzzars at his own table, did not omit a long grace, which elicited 10 ament from 40 mustaches. [Loud others] Mayor D. gave as a sentiment, Brother Jonathan—The only robol of the Old Thirteen.

Drunk with applicate President Kirso, of Columbia College, responded to the cighth results toust. He thought it was not

to the eighth regular toast. He thought it was not too much to say that the Common Schools of New-England lay at the foundation of the glory and prosperity of the whole Union; they might be termed the

in public assemblies to meet frowns and reproaches, and I am prepared for the m; but I am quite unused to cheers and congratulations; and if you do not desist, I shall, under circumstances so novel and unex-

on behalf of that important and distinguished branch of the National Legislature of which I have the honor to be a very humble member, for the consideration which you have manifested for them. And yet Lam quite disposed to throw myself upon your indulgence

INGMEN IN THE PARK. spended before the City Hall.

Mr. E. F. Johnson, the President, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary read the minutes of